

OBJECT LESSON TO THE WORLD.

Such is Czolgosz's Trial, Declares
His Counsel.

A STRONG PLEA FOR LAW.

Mob Violence Condemned in Vigor-
ous Terms—Could Present No
Evidence for Defense.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—When the prosecution in the trial of Leon Czolgosz announced the case closed, Judge Lewis of counsel for the defense said they had no witness on call and asked the court that he be allowed to address the jury at once. This was granted, and the venerable jurist spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury:—A calamity has fallen upon this nation through the act of this man, but the question is whether his act was the act of an insane man. If an insane man, it is not murder and he should be acquitted of that charge. He would then, of course, be transferred to an asylum.

Much discussion has occurred in our midst and has been called to my attention as to the propriety of this case. Many letters have been received by me since I was assigned, with my associate, to defend this man, questioning the propriety of a defense being attempted. You gentlemen know, perhaps, how Judge Titus and myself came into this case. The position was not sought by us, but we appear here in performance of a duty which we thought devolved upon us, notwithstanding it was an exceedingly disagreeable one.

His honor, the judge, who presides at this trial as a justice of the supreme court, is here because the law makes it his duty to sit and preside at this trial. Our very distinguished and able district attorney has prosecuted this action because the law makes it his duty to do so. You, gentlemen, are sitting here because you were commanded to appear here and under our system of jurisprudence it was your duty to sit here, hear the testimony in this case and perform the duty of determining whether this man is to be executed or to be set free.

The defendant's counsel appear here because, under our system of jurisprudence, no man can be placed on trial for the high crime of murder, the penalty of which, under the law, is death, without he has the assistance of counsel. The court has the power to designate counsel and it is the duty of the counsel thus designated to appear in the case unless they can make some reasonable excuse and succeed in being relieved of the duty.

Gentlemen, when they become members of the legal profession, become members of the court. They are committed to the law, to defend the criminal, or rather the one who is charged with a crime. They are compelled to respond and accept the duty unless they can present some reasonable excuse, and if they refuse to perform that duty they are guilty of a misdemeanor and are liable to punishment by the court. So you see, gentlemen, if any simple-minded, thoughtless person should entertain the notion for a minute that the counsel who appear in this case are doing something which they ought not to do, that person is laboring under a very serious misapprehension as to the duties devolving upon a lawyer. The defendant, no matter how serious a crime he has committed, is entitled under our laws to the benefit of a trial. In the case of murder he must have a trial.

You sat here and listened to the defendant's plea of guilty when he was arraigned at the opening of this term, but the law of our state will not permit him to plead guilty to such a crime as this. The law is so careful of the rights of its citizens that it will not permit a man to plead guilty to the crime of murder, so that, even after he has pleaded guilty to this crime, it was incumbent upon the court to insist that the trial should proceed, and that the people should establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty of the crime charged against him.

There are in our country individuals, not, I hope, in very large numbers, but we know they are scattered all over the country, who think in a case like this, or even in charges of much less degree, it is entirely proper that the case should be disposed of by lynch or mob law. We can hardly take up a paper without we learn that in some part of this free and independent country some man has been murdered on the suspicion or belief that he was guilty of some crime. This state of things does not exist in our community, but it does in some parts of our state, as every intelligent man knows.

It is charged here that our client is an anarchist, a man who does not believe in any law or in any form of government. And there are, so we are told, other individuals who entertain that

Asthma Instantly Relieved.
Dr. R. Schiffman Astorides the Public
With the Success of His Treatment.

Residents of this place were astonished by notifications in these columns that the celebrated physician, Dr. Rudolf Schiffman, would make public test of his remedy in this city this September 19th. He invited every man, woman and child suffering with asthma to call at F. C. Schramm's Drug Store and obtain, absolutely free, a trial box of his medicine. Dr. Schiffman adopted this novel way of introducing his treatment, believing that a free personal test would be the best and only way to overcome the prejudice and skepticism of thousands of asthmatics who had given up in despair after going through the whole range of so-called cures. He has in this manner proved the efficacy of his remedy, and without asking the public to spend a penny, Dr. Schiffman hopes that those who have not yet obtained one of his free samples. He fears, however, that there were some few who did not, before they were all given out. In order to give a fair opportunity to those who have not yet used the remedy, he has now requested this paper to announce that he has arranged with the above Druggist to refund the money to any person who purchases of them either a 50c or \$1.00 package of Schiffman's Asthma Cure between now and October 25th, and that it does not do exactly as is claimed for it, the only condition being that they return not less than three-fourths of the package to them. Dr. Schiffman claims that in every case of true asthma his remedy will give immediate relief—usually within fifteen seconds; always within a few minutes. It has positively permanently cured thousands of cases which were considered incurable.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, liver, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the poorest and poorest to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent bottle of Swamp-Root, in dollar sizes are sent by all good druggists.

opinion. We feel that such doctrines are dangerous, are criminal, are doctrines that will subvert our government in time if they are allowed to prevail.

Gentlemen of the jury, while I believe firmly in that, I do not believe it creates a danger to this court equal to the belief becoming so common, that men who are charged with crime should not be permitted to go through the form of a trial in a court of justice, that lynch law shall take the place of the calm and dignified administration of law by our courts of justice.

Whether the doctrine becomes sufficiently prevalent in this country, if it ever does, our institutions will be set aside and overturned and if we are not misinformed as to the state of mind of some people in some parts of the country, the time is fast approaching when men charged with crime will not be permitted to come into court and submit to a calm and dignified trial, but will be taken up to a gallows to be hanged without a trial.

It is not long since I read in a paper from the South that a man had his life taken because he had insulted a white man. What it was the paper did not say, but he was strung up. I suggest, gentlemen, that that class of the community who are crying out in our cities and are sending letters to lawyers suggesting that the man who is charged with the crime that this defendant is should not be permitted to have a trial before a court of justice, are a more dangerous class to the community than the anarchists about whom we read so much.

Now, it is the duty of every American citizen, or every good man, to stand firmly by the law and put his voice against any idea that a man should be punished for any crime until he is proven guilty in court, beyond any reasonable doubt.

My associate and myself are here to uphold the law. Some weak-minded people entertain the notion that the lawyer who appears in defense of a defendant is in court to obstruct the due process of the law, to balk justice, to delay by technicalities. But every man who knows the members of the bar understands that it is not so.

My associate and myself are here for the same purpose that the learned district attorney is here for, to see that this trial progresses in a legal, orderly and proper manner. We must in every way possible put down and suppress this feeling that cases may be disposed of without the intervention of courts of justice.

I remember, gentlemen, when I was a young man living in Auburn, studying my profession, reading the news that a colored man had gone upon the shore of Oneida lake and there had murdered an entire family named Van Ness. The news created intense excitement. The people gathered on the streets to hear the news.

In the course of the afternoon it was learned that the man Freeman had been arrested and was being brought to the city to be incarcerated. The people upon the streets became more and more excited. They began to talk about arresting the colored man when he arrived.

William H. Seward, who lived in that city, appeared upon the street and counseled moderation, counseled the people to wait and see whether the man was really guilty of the crime or not, and urged him to have a legal trial. But the people protested. He was guilty, they said, and must be disposed of. Mr. Seward insisted and they put Freeman in jail.

I soon became known that Mr. Seward had volunteered to defend the negro when he was put on trial, and indignation arose against him, but that far-seeing man, that statesman, said that there was an opportunity of giving an object lesson to the world as to the proper disposition of that case and for two long months the trial went on with Seward defending the negro.

It occupied some three weeks in obtaining a jury and I sat by almost during the entire proceedings of that trial and listened to the defense that Mr. Seward interposed. Not that he cared anything for the negro, but he wanted to maintain the law, giving every man a trial and to put down mob violence.

This trial here is a great object lesson to the world. Here is a case where a man has stricken down the beloved President of his country, in broad daylight, in the presence of hundreds of thousands of spectators. It was a case that would excite the anger, the wrath of those who saw it, this was one; and yet under the advice of the President, "Let no man hurt him," he was taken, confined in his prison, and put on trial here and the case is soon to be submitted to you as to whether he is guilty of the crime charged against him. That, gentlemen, speaks volumes in favor of the orderly conduct of the people of the city of Buffalo.

Here was a man occupying an exalted position, a man of irreproachable character; a man who had come here to assist us in promoting the prosperity of our great republic. And he was shot down while holding a reception.

His death has touched every heart in this community and in the whole world, and yet we sit here quietly considering whether this man was responsible for the act he committed. That question is one you are called to decide.

The law presumes the defendant innocent until he is proven guilty, and we start with the assumption that the defendant was not mentally responsible for the crime he committed. We have not been able to present any evidence upon our part. The defendant has even refused on almost every occasion to talk to his counsel. He has not aided us, so we have come here today to consider this important question.

But I know there is in every human being a strong desire to live. Death is a specter that we all dislike to meet

and here this defendant, without having any animosity against our President, without any personal motive, so far as we can see, committed the act which he knew, if he was sane, must cause his death. How can a man with such a mind perform such an act?

The rabble in the streets say, no matter whether he be insane or not, he deserves to be killed. The law, however, says that you must consider the circumstances and see if he was in his right mind or not when he committed the deed. If you find he was not responsible you would aid in lifting a great cloud from the minds of the people of this country. If the beloved President had met with a railroad accident and been killed, our grief could not be assuaged. If you find that you find that he met his fate through the act of an insane man, it is the same as if he met it by accident.

I had the profoundest respect for President McKinley. I watched him in Congress and during his long public career and he was one of the noblest men God ever made. His policy we care nothing about, but it always met with my profoundest respect. His death was the saddest blow to me that has occurred in many years.

Judge Lewis was crying when he finished and the eyes of many of those in the courtroom were filled with tears. Judge Titus then arose and said that Judge Lewis had not completely covered the ground that it seemed entirely unnecessary for him to reiterate it, and he would therefore rest.

Some Steamer Oregon Arrives.
Seattle, Sept. 24.—A special to the Times from Port Townsend says that the Steamer Oregon has arrived there ten days overdue, with 500 passengers. The delay to the vessel was caused by the steering gear and part of the propeller being carried away by rough weather.

Killed by Exploding Locomotive.
Jackson, Mich., Sept. 24.—Michigan Central engine No. 590 exploded today at New Buffalo, instantly killing Fireman Michael Wiley. Engineer J. B. Palmer and brakeman F. J. Crouch were also injured. The explosion was caused by the blowing out of the crown sheet.

IN HONOR OF WEBSTER.

Dartmouth College Celebrates Hundredth Anniversary of His Graduation.

Hundreds of Alumni and Invited Guests Present—A Great Time Is Promised.

Hanover, N. H., Sept. 24.—Dartmouth college, the college of Daniel Webster, is observing the 100th anniversary of his graduation. A two days' celebration to be the most important event in the history of the college has been commenced. Hundreds of returned alumni and invited guests being in attendance. The old town is fairly aglow with bright colored decorations.

The celebration commenced with the faculty and students assembled in the college yard, forming in procession and marched to the college church. Dr. Marsh of the Plymouth church, Brooklyn, recently appointed to the musical directorship, played a prelude on the organ, which was followed by a selection by the student chorus of 75 voices, which had been undergoing training for months. Rev. Samuel P. Leeds, D. D., offered prayer. Prof. Chas. Francis Richardson, Ph. D., delivered the first address, his subject being, "Mr. Webster's College Life." Prof. Richardson was followed by Prof. John King Lord, Ph. D., who spoke of "The Development of the College Since the Dartmouth College Case." Last evening there was a torchlight procession of one thousand alumni and students followed by fireworks and a stereopticon exhibition illustrating Webster in college life. The first carriage was occupied by President Tucker and Mr. Fuller. Other carriages contained Gov. Jordan and staff, Senator Wm. E. Chandler and others. The centennial address on Webster will be given this morning by Congressman Samuel N. McCall of Massachusetts. In the afternoon the corner stone of Alumni or Webster hall will be laid.

INVASION OF NATAL.

Time for a Serious One Declared to Have Gone by.

London, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Newcastle, Natal, says: The moment for a serious invasion of Natal if such an idea has been in Commander Bull's mind has passed. Both the Buffalo and Tugela rivers are in flood, while Gen. Lytton's troops are sufficient to deal with the enemy, should he elect to cross the border. It is suggested, probably, that Bull's plan of sending to threaten Natal was in order to keep the minds of the burghers occupied and so divert their attention from the expiration of the term of grace granted by Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation.

The correspondent of the Times at Cape Town says the chamber of commerce has been discussing the advisability of placing the Cape province under martial law. The members decided that they were ready to submit to the inconvenience which such an attempt would entail if it were entirely necessary for the successful ending of the war. They took no definite action, however.

LIKE OPIUM EATERS.
Coffee Drinkers Become Slaves.

"The experience, suffering, and slavery of some coffee drinkers would be almost as interesting as the famous 'Confessions of an Opium Eater,'" says a Boston man, W. J. Tison, 131 W. Newton St. "For twenty years I used coffee at the breakfast table and, incidentally, at other times. I drank it as a whiskey drinker long for his morning bracer. I knew perfectly well that it was slowly killing me, but I could not relinquish it.

The effect on the nervous system was finally alarming and my general health greatly impaired. I had dyspepsia, serious heart difficulty, and insomnia. When I would lie down, I would almost suffocate. My doctor assured me it was due to the action of caffeine (which is the active principle of coffee) on the heart. I persisted in its use, however, and suffered along just as drunkards do. One day when I was feeling unusually depressed, a friend whom I met, looked me over and said: 'Now, look here, old man, I believe I know exactly what's the matter with you. You are a coffee addict and it's killing you. I want to tell you my experience with drunk coffee and it ruined my nerves, affected my heart, and made me a sallow, bilious old man, but through a friend who had been similarly afflicted, I found a blessed relief and told you about it. Try Postum Food Coffee, a grateful, delicious beverage, full of nourishment, that will satisfy your taste for coffee and feed your nervous system back into health, rather than tear it down as coffee has been doing.'

I took my friend's advice, and within a week from that time, my digestion seemed perfect, I slept a sweet, refreshing sleep all night, and my heart quit its quivering and jumping. I have been steadily gaining in health and vitality right along."

ADDRESS TO CZOLGOSZ JURY.

District Attorney Penny Makes a
Powerful Plea.

THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT

A Splendid Tribute to Him—Judge
White's Charge to the Jury—De-
clares the Law and Their Duties.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—At 3:10 o'clock this afternoon Dist. Atty. Penny began his summing up of the evidence in the Czolgosz case. He spoke in a clear, well-modulated voice and every word could be heard in any part of the room. He said:

It is hardly possible for any man to stand and talk about this case without the deepest emotion. It was the most awful tragedy that ever came upon the world.

We have shown you how this defendant stood in the Temple of Music that afternoon and shot down our beloved President. We have shown you how he deliberated and planned this awful crime. We have shown you how he attended anarchistic and socialist meetings at which were worn in his heart the seeds of this terrible act.

The counsel for the defense say if the defendant was sane he was responsible, and that if he was insane he must be presumed to be innocent. He tells you that this is a presumption of law.

It is also a presumption of law that every man is sane until he is proven insane. Evidence tending to show that the prisoner was insane has not been forthcoming. It has been proven that he was the agent of the crime and there should be no question in your minds as to the responsibility of the defendant.

This is no time for oratorical display. Counsel for the prisoner and myself have endeavored to eliminate all sensationalism from this case. It is not my intention to indulge in extended remarks. You understand the responsibility resting upon you. The counsel has said there would be no lynch law in this state. He has told you that the people of Buffalo are to be commended for the spirit displayed by them since the murder of the President, but the lynch law is still in the air. This terrible thing has happened because there are people in this country who do not respect our laws, and unless they feel their irresistible force of prompt and proper action in this case something awful will happen to our beloved country.

Think, gentlemen, of that grand man who stood only a few days ago in the Temple of Music, and how he came from the lowly walks of life, how he was as a school teacher, then a lawyer, then a judge, a governor, a congressman and then a President of the United States, and above all a loving husband and father. On the last day when he said: "It's God's way; good-bye all, good-bye," a man so great that he could raise his hand and save his own assassin, a man who could shake the hands of the very worst man you could imagine.

It is a great lesson that so great a man can stoop so low, that he was so great that he could forgive his own assassin. He was the noblest man, I believe, God ever created. A man who stood near him in the Temple of Music said to me, "I have traveled in all parts of the world and have seen people assembled to greet their rulers, but I saw the people stand in the railroad stations and along the country through which the funeral train passed that they might get a look at the casket of this great man. I was convinced before that that is such a thing as a national heart."

The national heart was broken and it will take God's way and time to heal it. It was broken by a class of people who are coming to our country in increasing numbers, and who are propagating their malicious views; a class of people that must be taught that they cannot take the life of any one irrespective of consequences.

Think again, gentlemen, here is a man who does not want a lawyer, who does not believe in God, nor in law, nor in the rights of man. He is a man who does not believe in the married relation—yet our laws are such that he is defended by two of the ablest jurists in our city, as if he were the most respected defendant, and even comes into court and says the law. Yet, gentlemen, you are required, under the constitution, to listen to the formal presentation of the evidence, not to take the life of any one irrespective of consequences.

Gentlemen, I have said all I have to say. I have said more, perhaps, than I ought to say. You have sworn to give him a fair trial on the evidence. Now, what is it? I say as it has been presented to you, it fully substantiates the crime charged. The duty of counsel on both sides is ended. The court will charge you, then, then it will be your duty to take up the case. No doubt the same thought, the same object, is in all our minds—that although our beloved country has lost her greatest man, it still should maintain the respect of the whole world and it should be made known to the world that no man can come and commit such a dastardly act and not receive the full penalty of the law.

During the addresses to the court, Czolgosz sat with his head face, his head slightly inclined to one side.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Justice White began his charge to the jury at 3:25. He arose and stepped to the side of the bench nearest the jury box. He said:

Gentlemen of the Jury:—In this case the defendant has acknowledged his guilt. Such an acknowledgment in such circumstances cannot go to the jury or the court. The law requires that the defendant charged with such a crime must be tried. The law says that all the facts must be observed and reviewed by you. The law guarantees that the defendant shall have a fair trial by twelve men, impartial and fair, capable of taking the testimony of the trial and giving it thorough consideration. If, when all the circumstances of the case are considered by you, there still exists in your minds a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, you cannot find this man guilty. The people have submitted evidence tending to show that this man committed this crime; they have given evidence tending to show that it was premeditated. If you are so convinced that there was design and premeditation, and if, in accordance with that premeditation and design, these shots were fired, then the defendant is guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree. You must consider all this evidence that the people have submitted to you. You must consider it fairly and without prejudice. You are the sole judges of fact in this case.

The jurors must find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. You may ask what is a reasonable doubt. While

a great deal has been written and said on the definition of "reasonable doubt," in this case, it means that the jurors are bound to sit, compare and examine all the evidence, and if in their minds there is any doubt as to the defendant's guilt, they are bound to acquit the defendant. If there is no doubt in your minds, then you are bound to bring in a verdict of conviction.

I am very glad that up to the present stage of this lamentable affair, so far as the jury and people of this city are concerned, there has been shown to teach a valuable lesson. The defendant has been given every advantage of expert counsel, and I believe he was diligent to violence, and the man who is ready to go out and commit a crime because some other man had committed one, is as guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible.

It is proper that I should define the crime of murder in the first and second degrees and degrees. If the defendant on September 24th did wrongfully assault, shoot or wound William McKinley by means alleged in the indictment, and if the act was committed with premeditated design, and if the act was the sole and approximate cause of death, and if the defendant knew he was doing wrong at the time, the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree.

If the act was not premeditated, he is guilty of murder in the second degree. If the shot was fired accidentally, and without premeditation he is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. It is not necessary for me to discuss the question of manslaughter in the second degree in this case.

Justice White then ordered the jury to retire and bring in a verdict. Just before they did so, however, Dist. Atty. Penny requested the judge to charge the jury that the law presumes every individual sane unless proven otherwise, and the court said to them: "The court presumes the defendant in this case sane."

Lawyer Titus also requested the court to charge the jury "that if they were satisfied from the evidence that the time of the commission of the assault the defendant was laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the quality of his act, or that it was wrong, he was not responsible, and the jury must acquit." "I charge," said the judge.

CAVE DWELLERS RUINS.

Mexican Scientist Believes Inhabitants Were of Asiatic Origin.

Moved South Through Arizona, Then Built Cities in Mexico.

Durango, Col., Sept. 25.—Leopoldo Batres, a scientist representing the government of Mexico, is in Durango, on his way to Mexico from a visit to the cliff dwellers ruins of the Mancos canyon.

Senor Batres has fully satisfied himself that the inhabitants of the cliffs were of Asiatic origin, as he found many baskets and other trinkets of Asiatic and Japanese designs, but how many thousands of years ago they came to this country he is unable to even make a guess.

He thinks the mound builders and the cliff dwellers took distinct races. The latter came to this country in the early days of the present century, migrated to Mexico, going through Arizona, where indications of their stoppage en route are found. In Mexico they comprised the original Oltecs and built cities. That this is so is verified by legends and inscriptions. Senor Batres found on the walls of some of the rooms.

Senor Batres says the United States government should take steps to preserve the ruins and save them from vandals and tourists as they form a wonderful link to a prehistoric race. The ruins are being destroyed by visitors and no time should be lost in taking steps to preserve them.

Wholesale Grocery Combine.

New York, Sept. 25.—Wholesale grocers from different parts of the country met principally from the New England states here in conference in this city for the last two days looking to the forming of a combination of wholesale grocers. According to the Journal of Commerce, the movement is not looked upon with favor by the leading firms of New York city, but has received support from grocers in outside sections. The scheme is to form a stock company composed chiefly of wholesale grocers of the country to the number of about 200 and later to offer stock to customers, thereby giving them direct interest in the company.

SOLD KNIVES TO NATIVES.

Unknown American Whaling Bark Furnished Them at Caroline Islands.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—According to information brought from the Caroline Islands by the brig John D. Spreckels, the German officers in authority on the island of Ruk are prepared to give a warm reception to an unknown American whaling bark that has San Francisco for its home port. Last year, it is said, the whaler sold a quantity of



Every woman in the country ought to know about

Mother's Friend

Those who do know about it wonder how they ever got along without it. It has robbed childbirth of its terrors for many a young wife. It has preserved her girlish figure and saved her much suffering. It is an external liniment and carries with it therefore, absolutely no danger of upsetting the system as drugs taken internally are apt to do. It is to be rubbed into the abdomen to soften and strengthen the muscles which are to bear the strain. This means much less pain. It also prevents morning sickness and all of the other discomforts of pregnancy. "I have sold a large quantity of Mother's Friend and have never known an instance where it has failed to produce the good results claimed for it."

A prominent lady of Lamberton, Ark., writes: "With my first six children I was in labor from 24 to 30 hours. After using Mother's Friend, my seventh was born in 4 hours."

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store or write to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. Write for free illustrated book, "BEFORE BABY IS BORN."



The blackness of Monday is forgotten when the housekeeper views on Tuesday the snow-drift of linen that has been washed white with Ivory Soap. It floats.

knives, revolvers and other warlike material to the natives on the island, leaving before the German officials knew anything about the transaction. They were very wroth and made up their minds to give the whaler a reception upon her annual visit to Ruk this year. A big gun was planted on an eminence overlooking the usual anchorage, and a petty officer with fifteen men was placed in charge of the weapon. While the gun is intended for general use against smugglers, the American whaler is particularly desired to come within range. As an indication of the many measures taken by the Germans against smugglers, officers of the John D. Spreckels cite the case of the Japanese schooner that was seized a few months ago upon being apprehended in the act of smuggling revolvers and ammunition to the natives. Not only was the schooner and its contents seized, but all the Japanese traders on the island of Ruk were sent away.

British Tobacco Syndicate.
New York, Sept. 25.—The Tribune's London correspondent in a dispatch, gives the latest development in Great Britain, so far as the tobacco syndicates are concerned. The dispatch says:

It is stated that the American Tobacco company, not content with purchasing the Ogden's property at Liverpool, is about to start operations in the north of Ireland. A large flour mill has been acquired at Belfast, and it is said to be the intention of the company to turn it into a tobacco factory. There is little wheat grinding in Belfast now-a-days, most of the flour required for baking being imported.

Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H.: "I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when I was a child. A cough doctor told me was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured. Today I am a well man." F. C. Schramm, Prescription Business, McCormick building, corner Main and First South streets.

New York's Third Ticket Movement.
New York, Sept. 25.—A movement for a third city ticket with Col. Edward M. Knox as the nominee for mayor has been launched by the executive committee of the city Democracy. The committee of eighteen is charged with having broken faith with the Independent Democrats in naming Seth Low for mayor. Every assembly district in Manhattan and the Bronx was represented and there was a large dele-

gation from Brooklyn. It was conceded by several influential members after the meeting that the organization while desiring the withdrawal of Mr. Low, and while standing ready to support any independent Democratic mayor, may possibly support Mr. Coles, if he is named by Tammany in opposition to Seth Low.

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"KEEP MONEY AT HOME"

By Insuring with the

HOME FIRE OF UTAH

HEBER J. GRANT & CO.,

General Agents.

PATRIOTISM STIRRED!

AMERICAN CUT GLASS.

\$1,000.00 worth in this sale. You know we sell the genuine Bergen. Beginning Saturday morning, September 14th, for one week.

6 in. Nappy, regular price \$2.50, special price \$1.93 Carafe or Water Bottle, worth \$3.65, special price \$2.50

We are showing four elegant patterns at above price.

ALL OTHER CUT GLASS TWENTY PER CENT DISCOUNT.

AMERICAN CUTLERY